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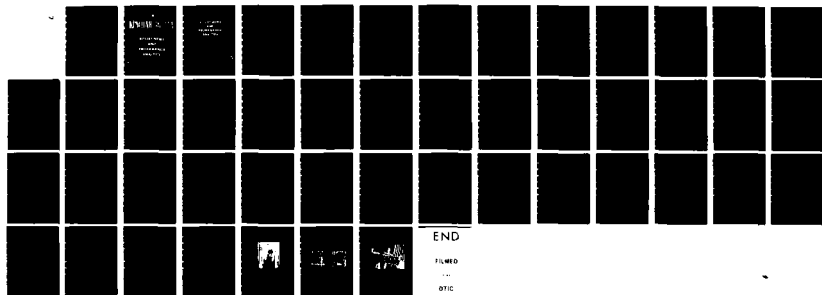
SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS BASED ON RED STAR
(THE OFFICIAL NEWSP. (U) JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON DC SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIV 1984

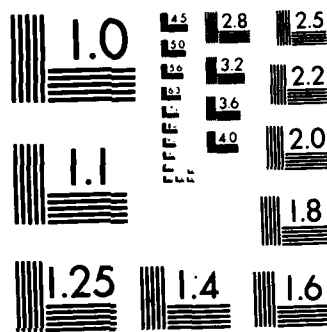
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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

VOL. 4, NO. 4, 1984

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SOVIET NEWS AND PROPAGANDA ANALYSIS

**BASED ON
RED STAR**
(The Official Newspaper of the Soviet Defense Establishment)

FOR THE PERIOD 1-30 APRIL 1984

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Soviet News and Propaganda Analysis for the Period 1-30 April 1984

Executive Summary

For almost five years, Soviet propagandists, news commentators and government and Communist Party officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering, and anti-Soviet policies and activities of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race (that can only lead to nuclear war), and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) populations.

In April 1984, the editors of Krasnayz Zvezda (Red Star), the official publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, allocated 32 percent of the international and foreign affairs space to activities and events of the United States. The average amount of print space allocated to Washington during the past five years has been 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary.

During April, the Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- Military aggression of Washington--Reagan is preparing for war.
- Reagan's words and actions are inconsistent--he proposes talks on chemical weapons while supporting a massive increase of new chemical weapons.
- The United States anti-satellite system is aggressive--not defensive.
- The preemptive strike is the Pentagon's new war doctrine.
- In Lebanon, American aggression has failed.
- The U.S. versus the USSR; this is the special focus of Reagan's foreign policy.

In April, 27 percent of all print coverage (in Red Star), about American hegemony and imperialism, pertained to the Caribbean and Central America. The Kremlin continued to react with emotional rhetoric about Reagan's blockade and economic war against Nicaragua. The Soviet news media headlined that:

- CIA covert military operations attempt to sabotage and undermine the Nicaraguan economy.

- Secret war against Nicaragua. The Director of the CIA attempts to justify U.S. policy in Nicaragua to the U.S. Congress.
- The Reagan administration continues its open terrorism against the government and people of Nicaragua.
- New escalation of American aggression. The CIA has deployed over 8,000 Somosa supporters to Nicaragua.
- Honduras has become a U.S. military stronghold.

Again and again, Soviet propaganda and disinformation emphasized that the CIA and American military intelligence operations have sponsored and/or conducted subversive and terrorist activities all over the world. Two examples of Soviet propaganda (in April) in regard to this theme are listed below:

- Pakistan and the U.S. encourage partisans in the Punjab to form a separate state from India.
- CIA supported mercenaries in Afghanistan have destroyed civilian property, bridges and roads. They spread disinformation and propaganda, based on lies from Washington.

During the past two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated Moscow's serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR. In April, Moscow was particularly bellicose in regard to the distribution by the Pentagon of the magazine "Soviet Military Power." The Kremlin headlined:

- Another example of an anti-Soviet propaganda vehicle. Secretary Weinberger introduced a new Pentagon brochure—Soviet Military Power.
- The Reagan administration continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The Pentagon distributed a new brochure on Soviet Military Power. The brochure is filled with disinformation and is a joint effort of the CIA, Pentagon and the State Department.

Soviet news media and military indoctrination programs continued to underscore the propaganda theme that United States (and NATO) military exercises are designed to rehearse for a nuclear war strategy directed at the Soviet Union and socialist bloc countries. The following headlines reflect the critical tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to this topic:

- The U.S. and NATO conduct provovactive military maneuvers in normally neutral Northern Europe.

- Military preparations or deployment for war? Each year NATO maneuvers become larger and more provocative.
- GLOBAL SHIELD 84--an unprecedented and provocative military exercise.

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) indicate the overall scope and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony:

- Reagan's policy of international terrorism. U.S. National Security Council Directive Number 138 causes worldwide concern and protests. This directive authorizes American military preemptive strikes against hostile targets.
- Reagan supports continuing aggression against Indochina. U.S. Army General Wickham visited Thailand--he supports continuing aggression against Kampuchea.
- Reagan supports Chinese aggression against Indochina.
- The U.S. continues its illegal occupation of Micronesia.
- Open intervention. The U.S. government interferes in the internal affairs of the Philippines.
- NATO considers a new plan for a military union (within NATO) of France, West Germany and Great Britain. This would free some U.S. forces to conduct military operations in other parts of the world.

The Soviet military leadership (and government) was most critical of President Reagan's proposal for an agreement to reduce and/or eliminate chemical and biological weapons in the Soviet and American arsenals. The Kremlin strongly condemned the Reagan initiative--some examples of Russian propaganda and disinformation, in regard to this topic, are provided below:

- There is a new propaganda maneuver by the U.S. to coverup its buildup of chemical and biological weapons.
- The U.S. intends to use biological weapons against enemies like Cuba and the USSR.
- The Americans have used chemical warfare weapons in Cuba. In the Spring of 1981 an epidemic of dengue fever occurred in Cuba. Cuban experts believe that the United States was the cause of this epidemic. Over 344,000 people became ill and 156 died.

- More lies and propaganda. Reagan claims that the USSR is committing terrorist acts by using chemical weapons. In fact, the CIA is supplying Afghan counterrevolutionaries with chemical weapons.
- The world has not forgotten the massive use of chemical weapons by the United States military in Vietnam.

The Soviet propaganda machine insisted that Washington is violating arms treaties by developing and deploying anti-missile systems in space. In a feature editorial, the Kremlin reported that:

- The Pentagon is spending huge sums of money to militarize space.
- The U.S. is violating previous arms treaties by deploying or planning to deploy anti-missiles weapons systems in space.
- NATO is also preparing to wage "star wars," and will deploy space weapons systems from Europe.

President Reagan's visit to China received modest coverage in the Soviet military press (in April 1984). The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes in regard to the China visit:

- Update on Reagan's visit to China. The purpose of the visit is to:
 - Strengthen the U.S.-Japanese-Chinese military alliance.
 - Strengthen U.S.-Chinese anti-Sovietism.
 - Strengthen U.S.-Chinese economic and cultural cooperation.
- The Pentagon wants China to be a strong strategic ally (to American hegemony) in the Pacific Basin and Southeast Asia.
- Reagan wants to prevent normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.
- Reagan wants to use the visit in order to strengthen the American military posture in the Far East and the Pacific.

In a long feature article entitled "Mastering the Art of Counterpropaganda", the Soviet military provided the following guidance to the political cadre:

- The art of counterpropaganda involves disproving anti-Soviet disinformation.
- Soviet political and propaganda officers must be prepared to answer all and any questions about the West, NATO and the United States.

- Political officers must prove that the Soviet system and way of life is superior (to the West).
- Political officers must denounce rumors and information about the West which originates from disinformation disseminated by Western anti-Soviet propaganda.

Again in April, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984 in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. In a series of feature articles, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces underscored the following guidance:

- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces must have a stronger influence on all phases of military training and readiness, as well as discipline and morale.
- Communist Party officers in the Soviet armed forces must work closely with other officers and enlisted men in order to obtain the best results in military readiness.
- KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces must have a stronger influence on military training, discipline and morale.
- KOMSOMOL organizations can and must guide military officers and enlisted men in fulfilling their basic duties, tasks and goals.
- KOMSOMOL organizations must develop a serious and well organized approach to the execution of their duties in the armed forces of the USSR.
- No fooling around! KOMSOMOL organization in the Soviet armed forces must analyze the situation in military units and come up with an efficient means to execute programs and realize essential goals.

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INTRODUCTION

The data in this report reflects Soviet print media emphasis and propaganda trends for more than four years--June 1979 through April 1984. During this period, a total of 72,194 feature stories and news items have been analyzed. However, the main purpose of this edition is to provide the reader with an overview of Soviet rhetoric, propaganda slogans, themes and topics directed to Russian military forces during April 1984.

This report contains a summary of propaganda themes from the Russian language newspaper Red Star (Krasnaya Zvezda). With a circulation of several million copies, this "daily" newspaper is the official publication of the Ministry of Defense. In particular, it represents the views and articulates the issues important to the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, which is responsible for the political reliability of all Soviet military forces. The Main Political Administration receives its guidance direct from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

The feature stories and news items that appear in Red Star are intended to provide daily guidance to the Soviet military political cadre concerning domestic and international issues/events. Men and women in the Soviet armed forces receive political instruction and Marxist interpretation of current events (foreign and domestic) on a daily basis. Red Star is used as the guide for political and military instruction; it contains the approved "picture" of issues and events, and outlines the nature of the "hostile" world to the Soviet military. Therefore, this report provides insights concerning the structured view of events and the "world picture" as perceived by the Soviet soldier.

Also, Red Star serves the purpose of communicating to professional military personnel what they could be called upon to do; what is expected of them, and in turn, what they can expect from the political leadership (see Part II - Coverage of Soviet Domestic Issues and Military Topics).

PART I - SOVIET PERCEPTIONS AND REPORTING OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

In April 1984, only 26 percent of the total space in Red Star reported events and activities that occurred in foreign countries or were international in scope. As a daily newspaper, Red Star is generally limited to a total of four pages per issue. In general, the amount of space allocated to events and subjects about foreign affairs is 30 percent of the total space in the newspaper.

Selected foreign governments and international organizations that received substantial media attention in April 1984 are listed in Table 1. (Percent reflects total of foreign coverage.) The data in the table also reflect Red Star's international coverage for March 1984 and the average amount of print space (CM²) for the selected countries for a 56-month period.

TABLE 1

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Govern't/Int. Org.</u>	<u>Apr. 1984</u>	<u>Mar. 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb. 84</u>
1.	United States.....	32.04	35.58	30.27
2.	India.....	15.51	4.67	1.37
3.	NATO.....	5.24	1.55	1.07
4.	Afghanistan.....	4.57	5.65	3.88
5.	Poland.....	4.49	.14	3.88
6.	China.....	3.47	1.11	2.49
7.	Warsaw Pact.....	2.97	3.88	2.69
8.	Nicaragua.....	2.81	2.42	1.18
9.	Iran/Iraq.....	1.94	1.93	1.78
10.	Japan.....	1.89	1.12	2.23
11.	Vietnam.....	1.59	.04	1.89
12.	Israel/Lebanon.....	1.44	1.07	3.54

UNITED STATES

For almost five years, Soviet propagandists, media commentators, and high ranking Soviet officials have been consistent and uncompromising in their tough and demanding rhetoric about the dangerous, warmongering and anti-Soviet policies of the United States government, especially the Reagan administration. With monotonous persistence, the Soviet propaganda machine (the government and the CPSU) have stressed and highlighted those events and topics that reflected the United States government as being in the forefront of international imperialism (hegemony), fostering and orchestrating a dangerous and uncontrolled arms race, and conducting international terrorism against innocent (Third World) nations.

During April 1984, the editors of Red Star devoted over 32 percent of its international and foreign affairs space to activities and events that concerned the United States. In the past, the average amount of print space allocated to the United States was slightly over 30 percent of the total coverage (in Red Star) for foreign news and commentary. (See Table 1, above.)

As mentioned before, Red Star's news and feature stories are carefully selected and orchestrated to satisfy the propaganda goals and objectives of the Communist Party and Soviet government; consequently, they reflect highly negative views of policies and activities of the United States. For more than four years, the United States has received an average of 59 percent of the total negative and/or abusive rhetoric in Red Star devoted to foreign governments--in April it was 65 percent. See Table 2 for a comparison of total space (hostile and/or negative in tone) allocated to the United States and other foreign countries. (Percent reflects total of foreign critical coverage.)

TABLE 2

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Apr. 1984</u>	<u>Mar. 1984</u>	<u>June 79 - Feb. 84</u>
1.	United States.....	65%	75%	59%
2.	NATO.....	11%	03%	02%
3.	China.....	07%	--	05%
4.	Japan.....	03%	01%	04%
5.	Israel.....	03%	02%	07%
6.	West Germany.....	03%	03%	03%
7.	Pakistan.....	02%	01%	02%
8.	Thailand.....	01%	--	--
9.	France.....	01%	02%	01%

It is obvious from the data in Table 2 that Russian rhetoric and propaganda about the United States remained critical in tone and strident. The scope and critical tone of the Kremlin's propaganda and mass media coverage of Washington has been consistent for more than four years. According to Moscow, the American government is feverishly preparing for an aggressive nuclear/chemical war directed against the Soviet Union and its socialist allies. During April, the Kremlin repeatedly underscored the following propaganda themes, slogans and headlines:

- Military aggression of Washington--Reagan is preparing for war.
- Reagan's words and actions are inconsistent--he proposes talks on chemical weapons while supporting a massive increase in the production of new chemical weapons.
- The United States anti-satellite system is aggressive--not defensive.
- The preemptive strike--this is the Pentagon's new war doctrine.
- American aggression has failed in Lebanon.
- The U.S. versus the USSR--this is the special focus of Reagan's foreign policy.
- The secret (CIA) war against Nicaragua continues.
- Reagan's policy of international terrorism is being accelerated.
- GLOBAL SHIELD-84 - an unprecedented and provocative military exercise.
- More anti-Soviet propaganda--the Pentagon distributes another brochure on Soviet Military Power.
- American intervention--Reagan interferes in the domestic politics of the Philippines.

- Reagan wants to prevent normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

As in the past, the scope and intensity of Russian propaganda underscored the following three substantive themes: (1) United States military and political hegemony as a serious threat to world peace; (2) arms production and the development of military technology--the arms race, and (3) American military assistance and mutual security programs as a threat to peace loving nations.

A statistical view of major Soviet propaganda themes pertaining to the United States for a period of 14 months is contained in Table 3 (percent is total of United States coverage).

TABLE 3

SOVIET PROPAGANDA THEME	1984							1983						
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR
US Military/ Political Hegemony	53%	50%	44%	45%	46%	63%	48%	83%	53%	50%	47%	46%	62%	76%
US Military Budget-Arms Race	22%	29%	39%	33%	41%	25%	43%	14%	28%	31%	28%	32%	23%	12%
US Foreign Military Assistance- Mutual Scty	16%	13%	07%	12%	10%	11%	06%	03%	10%	13%	15%	14%	07%	10%
All Other.....	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>01%</u> 100%	<u>03%</u> 100%	<u>00%</u> 100%	<u>09%</u> 100%	<u>06%</u> 100%	<u>10%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>08%</u> 100%	<u>02%</u> 100%

As in previous months, the editors of Red Star (as well as Soviet commentators) used every opportunity to exploit events and/or media issues appearing in the international press in their effort to portray the United States as an aggressive, militaristic nation seeking world domination. This continues to be the major focus and objective of Soviet domestic and international propaganda.

UNITED STATES MILITARY/POLITICAL HEGEMONY

In April, the editors of Red Star and Soviet officials continued to use every possible event and opportunity to bombast the policies of the U.S. government and Reagan's "confrontational policies."

The statistical data contained in Table 4 reflect the geographical emphasis pertaining to the Soviet propaganda theme--U.S. Military/Political Hegemony and Provocation--during a nine month period. (Percent equals total coverage for this propaganda theme.)

TABLE 4

Country/Area of U.S. Hegemony	1984						1983	SEPT	AUG
	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	DEC	NOV	OCT		
1. Central America/ Caribbean.....	27%	23%	28%	22%	22%	38%	23%	11%	27%
2. World Wide.....	27%	22%	25%	48%	28%	27%	09%	02%	19%
3. Europe.....	25%	08%	09%	00%	07%	17%	19%	03%	14%
4. Asia/Pacific.....	16%	28%	15%	14%	09%	05%	22%	03%	10%
5. Indian Ocean and Middle East.....	05%	14%	23%	16%	34%	13%	27%	17%	17%
6. Africa.....	-	05%	-	00%	00%	00%	00%	02%	13%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%*	100%

United States Hegemony in Central America and the Caribbean

As noted above, Soviet propagandists and news media commentators have been consistent in regard to their psychological objectives and themes; for example, they have assiduously exploited United States political, economic and military events/actions in the Caribbean and Central America. In April, 27 percent of all print coverage, in regard to American hegemony, pertained to Central America.

The Kremlin continued to react with emotional rhetoric about Reagan's blockade and economic war against Nicaragua. The Soviets headlined that:

- The U.S. frigate which mined Nicaraguan ports, continues to patrol the waters off the coast of Nicaragua.
- The U.S. Navy continues to blockade Nicaraguan ports.
- Reagan attempts to influence international banks and industry to blacklist Nicaragua.
- CIA covert military operations attempt to sabotage and undermine the Nicaraguan economy.

In addition to the topics discussed above, Soviet propagandists headlined and featured the following subjects concerning events and activities of American intervention in Central America:

*Total includes 62% from a special entry related to the unusually large coverage given to the "KAL007" incident by the Red Star.

- The Reagan administration is directly responsible for the mining of Nicaraguan ports and waters. The Soviet tanker Lugansk and other ships have been damaged by CIA mines.
- The Reagan administration continues its open terrorism against the government and people of Nicaragua. World public opinion condemns Reagan's policy of terrorism.
- Secret war against Nicaragua. The CIA director attempts to justify U.S. policy in Nicaragua to the U.S. Congress. He admitted that the CIA is behind the anti-Nicaraguan operations.
- Reagan demands more money from the U.S. Congress to fund aggression against Nicaragua.
- The U.S. has no plans to stop its aggression. Over 500 CIA sponsored mercenaries, based in Costa Rica, repeatedly attack the Nicaraguan town of San Juan Del Norte.
- The CIA continues its subversive operations in Nicaragua. CIA bases located in Costa Rica provide counterrevolutionaries with modern weapons and military training.
- The Pentagon has no plans to stop its aggression. U.S. sponsored counterrevolutionaries raid Nicaraguan villages and they harass and kill innocent civilians.
- A new escalation of U.S. aggression in Nicaragua. In the past weeks, the CIA has deployed over 8,000 Somosa supporters to Nicaragua.
- Over 8,000 CIA supported mercenaries have been infiltrated into Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica. The U.S. government has supplied them with modern weapons and money.
- The leader of the U.S. Congress (Tip O'Neil) insists that Reagan is violating the War Powers Act by hiding the fact that U.S. military advisors in El Salvador are actively engaged in military operations.
- The Pentagon has established a large (U.S.) military infrastructure in Central America.
- Reagan increases military intervention in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan military forces have launched a successful campaign to defeat the counterrevolutionaries.
- The Nicaraguan Defense Minister, U.O. Saavedra, visited the Soviet Union. He discussed subjects of mutual interests with Marshall Ustinov.

- The patriotic forces of El Salvador continue their successful operations against the military forces of the U.S. puppet regime.
- In a feature editorial, headlined "WASHINGTON TARGETS NICARAGUA," the Soviet press underlined that:
 - Reagan has made terrorism his policy in Central America.
 - Honduras has become a U.S. military stronghold.
 - The Pentagon insists on establishing a network of military bases in Central America.
 - The Pentagon has over 28,000 men deployed in Central America.
 - The U.S. has dangerously increased the number and scope of its military exercises in the Caribbean and Central America.
 - The U.S. intends to intimidate countries like Cuba and Nicaragua--many military maneuvers are rehearsals for invasions (like that in Grenada).
 - The U.S. continues to fund and arm counterrevolutionary bands that are trained by the CIA.

American Intelligence Operations and Psychological Warfare

Again and again, Soviet propaganda and disinformation have emphasized that the CIA and American military intelligence operations have sponsored and conducted subversive and terrorist activities all over the world. Some examples of Soviet propaganda (in April) in regard to this theme are listed below:

- The CIA is responsible for supporting partisans in the Indian state of Punjab. The U.S. and the partisans want to form an independent state, separate from India.
- Pakistan and the U.S. encourage partisans in the Punjab to form a separate state from India.
- U.S. intelligence continues to support the undelcared war against Afghanistan. This war relies primarily on terrorism.
- CIA supported mercenaries in Afghanistan have destroyed civilian property, bridges and roads. They spread disinformation and propaganda, based on lies from Washington. They justify their actions based on the defense of Islam and the Afghan people.

- The American intelligence community sheltered hundreds, even thousands of Nazi criminals. The CIA, FBI and the U.S. Army used their experience and knowledge to spy on and act against the socialist bloc and the USSR.
- The U.S. wants to turn Denmark into an intelligence base. The Americans have a secret base on one of the Danish islands in the North East Atlantic. It is one of the special U.S. tropospheric communications stations. This station is being used to spy on socialist countries.

During the past two years, the Soviet press and news media have underscored and articulated Moscow's serious concern with regard to American psychological warfare operations against the USSR, the Warsaw Pact countries and international Communism. The following headlines and abstracts, from Red Star, indicate the scope and the tone of Soviet rhetoric about Reagan's anti-Soviet propaganda campaign:

- NATO accelerates its psychological warfare programs against the socialist bloc. The U.S. and NATO continue to spread disinformation and false propaganda about the situation in Poland.
- Reagan has launched a new anti-Soviet campaign based on lies, slander and disinformation. The primary objective of this propaganda campaign is to justify the U.S. and NATO military buildup, and their attempts to obtain a first strike capability.
- In its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, the Pentagon published more than eight million copies of anti-Soviet books and brochures. The U.S. military also prepared over 3,000 anti-Soviet radio programs, and distributed hundreds of films.
- Another example of an anti-Soviet propaganda vehicle. Secretary Weinberger introduced a new Pentagon brochure--Soviet Military Power.
- The Reagan administration continues its anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. The Pentagon published and distributed a new brochure on Soviet military power and the growing Soviet threat. The brochure is filled with disinformation and is a joint effort of the CIA, Pentagon and the State Department.
- A Pravda article criticized the Pentagon's new brochure on the Soviet military threat. This is another anti-Soviet tool of the Reagan administration.
- The world press criticized the Pentagon's brochure on Soviet Military Power.

American Military Hegemony--Preparations for War

Soviet news media and military indoctrination programs continued to underscore the propaganda topic that United States (and NATO) military exercises are designed to rehearse for a nuclear war strategy directed at the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries. The following headlines and abstracts reflect the scope and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to this topic:

- In U.S. military maneuvers, the enemy is the USSR. Current NATO military exercises are being conducted close to the borders of the USSR and socialist countries.
- The U.S. and NATO conduct provocative military maneuvers in normally neutral Northern Europe. NATO is placing greater importance on Northern Europe in its plans to attack the USSR.
- U.S. and NATO have in recent years used military maneuvers in Europe to work out their nuclear strategy against the USSR.
- Military preparations or deployment for war! Each year U.S.--NATO maneuvers become larger and more provocative (to the USSR). They utilize new weapons, strategy and the latest military technology in order to rehearse and work out methods of war in Europe.
- WINTEX-83 and AUTUMN FORGE-83 are examples of provocative military maneuvers that involved an excessive number of troops over a wide expanse of territory.
- The Pentagon conducts provocative military exercises in the Caribbean and Egypt (BIG PINE-2 and BRIGHT STAR-83). The purpose of these exercises is to rehearse for an American military assault in those or surrounding countries.
- GLOBAL SHEILD-84--An unprecedented and provocative military exercise. In this exercise the U.S. Strategic Air Command, NORAD, USAF, Marines and the National Guard practice for nuclear war. Over 150,000 men participated in this huge military exercise.

Additional Propaganda Items Related to Military/Political Hegemony

The following additional abstracts and headlines from Red Star indicate the overall scope, tone and emphasis of Soviet propaganda about American imperialism and hegemony as related to other topics and areas of the world:

- Where does the Eagle look? Based on Reagan's actions the Eagle has looked more towards war than peace. Even before the Vietnam War, the U.S. was involved in four undeclared wars and 125 armed actions. In the last six years the U.S. has been involved in 38 military actions against foreign governments.

- The United States is preparing for war--military provocations of Washington. Peace through strength is the excuse used to justify Reagan's military buildup. But the American attempt to gain a first strike capability indicates the aggressive nature of the U.S. strategy.
- The U.S. continues the illegal occupation of Micronesia. The American military forces have expended large sums of money for military installations. Some islands are used to test nuclear weapons. Other islands contain many military bases. The United Nations wants an independent Micronesia, but the U.S. refuses to surrender its tight control.
- The U.S. versus the USSR. The American government has a history of intervention in wars of liberation--this history goes back to the Russian Revolution of 1917. Even in World War II, the U.S. policy was anti-Soviet.
- The U.S. adventure in Lebanon was a complete failure. It was a well deserved end to U.S. imperialism. American hegemony in Lebanon cost the U.S. 264 lives and 60 million dollars. The cost to Lebanon was much greater.
- Reagan failed in Lebanon. The U.S. adventure in Lebanon cost over 264 American lives.
- The U.S. continues to support Israeli aggression. Reagan insists on remaining in the region--the U.S. Navy's Sixth fleet will continue its aggression in the area.
- The Syrian president criticized Reagan's aggressive policy in the Middle East. Reagan should end U.S. military actions in the Mideast.
- Reagan's policy of international terrorism. U.S. National Security Council Directive Number 138 causes worldwide concern and protests. The directive authorizes U.S. military preemptive strikes on hostile targets.
- The U.S. policy is a threat to the peace of the world. Newspapers worldwide condemn U.S. military aggression in the Mideast and Latin America.
- Reagan supports continuing aggression against Indochina. U.S. Army General Wickham visited Thailand--he supports continued aggression against Kampuchea, and announced that the U.S. completely supports Thailand. The U.S. will supply weapons and money to Pol Pot bands.
- Reagan supports Chinese aggression against Indochina. The U.S. wants to increase its military involvement in Southeast Asia. Washington has forgotten the bitter lessons of Vietnam.

- The Pentagon plans to increase its military posture and forces in Norway. The U.S. justifies its actions with propaganda about the defense of democracy.
- Another way to spy on the military forces of European socialist countries. The U.S. and NATO want the European socialist governments to inform them about the activities and plans of their military forces (for each year). This allegedly will help security in Europe.
- Open intervention. The U.S. government interferes in the internal affairs of the Philippines. The Pentagon wants to strengthen its military presence in the Pacific Ocean area and maintain a significant contingent of naval and air forces in the Philippines.
- Regan insists that the Philippine government conduct its foreign policy to benefit U.S. interests.
- The Greek government has been forced to allow U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to use Greek military bases in the event of a security crisis in the Middle East.
- In spite of the opposition of the Italian people, the Italian parliament supports the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy.
- NATO/U.S. plan their nuclear war strategy, deployment of Pershing II missiles and NATO solidarity, at a meeting in Cheshme, Turkey. NATO scheduled another session in May (1984) to discuss new aggressive concepts for air/ground military operations.
- NATO considers a new plan for a military union (within NATO) of France, West Germany and Great Britain. This would free some U.S. forces to conduct military operations in other parts of the world.
- The Pentagon is encouraging NATO to widen its horizons from north to south, from Iceland to Spain and to Turkey.
- The United States Navy has become a world policeman-it represents U.S. military (and political) hegemony all over the world.
- The Pentagon has a new war doctrine. It is the aggressive use of military power to start an armed conflict (first).

THE ARMS RACE AND ARMS LIMITATION

In April 1984, the editors of Red Star allocated 22 percent of its coverage of the United States to the subject of arms race and arms limitation (see table 3). In a series of articles and editorials, the Soviet press and leadership once again headlined and underscored that the United States is committed to increasing the number of advanced and sophisticated nuclear weapons in its

arsenal, in order to obtain nuclear supremacy over the USSR and be in a position to launch a first-strike attack on key Soviet targets.

In addition, the Soviet military leadership (and government) was most critical of President Reagan's proposal for a multi-national agreement to reduce and/or eliminate chemical and biological weapons in the Soviet and American arsenals. The following headlines and abstracts reflect the scope and critical tone of Soviet reaction to Reagan's suggestions in regard to the limitation on or the reduction of chemical weapons:

- Propaganda maneuver by the U.S. to coverup its buildup of chemical and biological weapons. At a press conference, President Reagan announced a new initiative for the reduction of chemical weapons. Vice-President Bush will take the suggestions of the White House to Geneva.
- Reagan's words and actions are inconsistent. Although the American President suggests chemical arms control, he hypocritically supports the massive buildup of advanced chemical/biological weapons.
- The Pentagon increases its massive buildup of chemical weapons. Reagan requests another 1.1 billion dollars for new chemical weapons (in 1985).
- Vice-President Bush departs for Europe in order to justify (and sell) Reagan's chemical weapons reduction proposal.
- The U.S. continues its large scale development of chemical weapons. The American initiative for chemical weapons control is propaganda. Reagan wants 1.1 billion dollars for new chemical weapons in 1985.
- The United States plans to use biological weapons against enemies like Cuba and the USSR.
- The U.S. has used chemical warfare weapons in Cuba. In the Spring of 1981 a large epidemic of dengue fever occurred in Cuba. Cuban experts believe that the United States was the cause of this epidemic. Over 344,000 people became ill, 156 died.
- The U.S. continues its massive chemical weapons programs, while claiming to support chemical weapons reduction and disarmament. The Pentagon continues to spend and allocate more money for research and development of chemical and biological weapons.
- More lies and propaganda. Reagan claims that the USSR is committing terrorist acts by using chemical weapons. In fact, the CIA is supplying Afghan counterrevolutionaries with chemical weapons. Chemical grenades and 83mm chemical artillery shells (made in the U.S.A.) have been captured in Afghanistan.

- The world has not forgotten the massive use of chemical weapons by the United States in Vietnam. Moreover, the CIA and the Pentagon are developing new biological weapons for secret and subversive missions.
- Vice-President Bush introduced a new U.S. convention on the prevention and limitation of chemical weapons (in Geneva). Reagan wants to conduct talks on the reduction and limitation of chemical weapons. This is not possible in light of the U.S. history of using chemical weapons during the war in Vietnam.

As in the past, the Russians underscored that due to the arms race, the danger of nuclear war is very real; consequently, the USSR will increase its military capabilities in order to defend itself and maintain a nuclear balance with the U.S.

In addition, the Soviet propaganda machine insisted that Washington is violating agreed arms treaties by developing and deploying anti-missile systems in space. In a feature editorial, the Kremlin reported that:

- The Pentagon is spending huge sums of money to militarize space.
- The U.S. is violating previous arms treaties by deploying or planning to deploy anti-missile weapons systems in space.
- NATO is also preparing to wage "star wars," and will deploy space weapons systems from Europe.

The following headlines and abstracts from Red Star reflect the overall thrust and tone of Soviet propaganda as related to the arms race:

On the War in Space and Anti-Satellite Weapons

- American aggression into space. The Pentagon announced its intention to deploy anti-missile systems in space--this is a violation of previous U.S.-Soviet treaties. Such a system has been secretly researched since 1958.
- The U.S. plans to deploy anti-satellite systems in space. ASAT will involve destroying low-orbiting satellites with missiles launched from F-15s.
- The Pentagon and NASA continue to develop satellites to be used for military aggression.
- Reagan approves a plan for anti-satellite weapons. The White House wants to militarize space and create powerful anti-satellite systems.

- Washington plans to deploy more spy satellites and anti-satellite weapons in space. The anti-satellite systems are aggressive, not defensive. The space buildup is a shield that will complement U.S. nuclear war capabilities.

On Nuclear War and the Deployment of Pershing and Cruise Missiles

- The Pentagon tests new cruise missiles (in Utah). The U.S. is modernizing its land-based cruise missile systems.
- The U.S. Air Force tests its Minuteman 3 nuclear missiles (in the Pacific Ocean area).
- The Pentagon plans to deploy 140 cruise missiles, not 112 on its new military base in Comizo, Italy.
- The U.S. and NATO continue their military buildup of both nuclear and conventional forces, and increase the frequency and scale of their military maneuvers. All this indicates that the U.S. is not interested in peace or nuclear disarmament. Fortunately, the USSR is, and will continue to work for peace and nuclear disarmament.
- Myth about nuclear umbrella. The West German government and media publicize the myth about the Soviet military threat and the threat of Soviet missiles. The facts are:
 - The U.S. has over 6,000 nuclear weapons in West Germany.
 - Washington is trying to convince the German people that this nuclear umbrella is a blessing and a necessary defense (due to the Soviet threat).
 - There is no Soviet threat, the USSR wants peace, does not want to attack anyone.
 - The USSR wants arms reduction and control.
 - The U.S. nuclear weapons are only minutes away from the USSR.
 - The U.S. could turn West Germany into a nuclear grave.

On Arms Control and Reduction

The Kremlin insisted that Reagan is "power hungry" and determined to alter the strategic balance in order to obtain military superiority over the USSR. In this regard Soviet propagandists continued to emphasize that:

- Reagan insists that the U.S. build-up its military power in order to keep the peace through strength.

- Reagan claims that the U.S. does not invade other countries--but what about Grenada and Central America?
- Reagan claims that the U.S. supports nuclear disarmament, yet the Pentagon spends huge sums of money on new weapons and technology (for war).

As is apparent from the headlines and abstracts listed below, Moscow continued to accelerate all aspects of its rhetoric and propaganda portraying the USSR as a peace loving government that earnestly desires nuclear disarmament:

- The following is K. Chernenko's response to Willy Brandt and the leaders of the Socialist International in regard to their memorandum about arms control. The Soviet leader emphasized that the USSR supports arms control, detente and dialogue with the U.S. But the U.S. and NATO are responsible for the failure of arms control, because of their military buildup and programs such as "space wars."
- World public opinion and the world press applaud Chernenko's latest statements which reaffirm the dedication of the USSR to nuclear disarmament and arms control.
- The Soviet public condemns the U.S. military buildup, and praises Chernenko's support of nuclear disarmament.
- In an interview by the newspaper Pravda, General Secretary Chernenko reemphasized that:
 - The USSR is dedicated to peace and nuclear disarmament.
 - The U.S. (Reagan) is responsible for increased world tension and the arms race.
 - The U.S. plans to deploy military weapons in space and increase its arsenals of chemical weapons.
 - The USSR wants normal and stable relations with the U.S., but Reagan must show a willingness to disarm and to strengthen peace.
- The USSR supports peace and disarmament. The world press praised Chernenko's comments to Pravda about nuclear arms control.
- The following is an announcement made by the Council of Ministers of the USSR. A major priority (of the USSR) is to support peace and nuclear disarmament. The U.S.--NATO military buildup and deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe is a threat to the peace of the world. However, the USSR will remain dedicated to peace, detente, disarmament and will continue to support all pro-peace and disarmament organizations.

- The USSR wants to avoid nuclear war. Chernenko's comments to Pravda supports nuclear disarmament and the arms talks. World leaders and world public opinion praised Chernenko's comments about arms control.
- Senator Gary Hart condemned Reagan's arms control policy as unconstructive. Reagan supports arms control now only to get reelected.

FOREIGN MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Soviet propaganda emphasis, in regard to United States military assistance and mutual security programs, remained at a modest level (see Table 3). The geographical/country emphasis given to this topic by Moscow for the period September 1983 through April 1984 is presented in the data contained in Table 5, below.

TABLE 5

Country or Area Given Military Assistance or Mutual Security	Apr 1984*	Mar 1984*	Feb 1984*	Jan 1984*	Dec 1983*	Nov 1983*	Oct 1983*	Sep 1983*
1. Asia/Pacific.....	38%	14%	59%	29%	24%	52%	73%	35%
2. Middle East.....	34%	23%	06%	24%	40%	41%	14%	23%
3. China.....	27%	02%	---	---	---	---	03%	28%
4. Europe/NATO.....	01%	38%	16%	21%	29%	03%	10%	14%
5. Africa.....	---	15%	---	25%	---	04%	---	---
6. Latin America.....	---	08%	19%	01%	07%	---	---	---
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(*Percent is total coverage of space for theme.)

President Reagan's visit to China received modest coverage in the Soviet military press in April 1984. The Kremlin elected to underscore the following topics and propaganda themes in regard to the China visit:

- Update on Reagan's visit to China. The purpose of the visit is to:
 - Strengthen the U.S.-Japanese-Chinese military alliance.
 - Strengthen U.S.--Chinese economic and cultural cooperation.
 - Strengthen U.S.--Chinese anti-Sovietism.
- The Pentagon wants China to be a strong strategic ally (to American hegemony) in the Pacific basin and Southeast Asia.
- Reagan wants to prevent normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

- Reagan wants to use the visit to strengthen the American military posture in the Far East and the Pacific.
- Reagan uses the trip to China to increase international tension. He discussed an alliance with China against the USSR.
- Reagan praised capitalism, even as an example to China, and suggests that China open its door to the West.
- The United States and China have many similar views--Taiwan remains the only problem.

Selected abstracts of other articles and headlines from Red Star that reflect the overall tone and focus of Soviet propaganda pertaining to U.S. military assistance and mutual security topics are presented below:

- Japan is changing its former antiwar policies and violating its constitution by allowing the U.S. to deploy nuclear weapons (to Japan).
- The USAF F-16s deployed on Misawa Air Base, Japan will be capable of carrying nuclear weapons that would be a threat to the USSR.
- The Pentagon wants to deploy cruise missiles in Japan. Government officials are giving serious consideration to the deployment of land based cruise missiles in Japan.
- The Japanese government has established a new committee for supplying military technology to the U.S. Japan will assist the U.S. in the military buildup in space.
- The U.S. Navy is converting Yukosuka into a naval base for its nuclear submarines.
- U.S. and Japanese Air Force units conduct joint exercises.
- The U.S. and Japanese Air Forces plan to conduct more joint exercises involving F-16s.
- Pakistan is dependent on U.S. military and economic aid. In the name of Allah, President Zia slaughters his people for anti-government demonstrations. On the other hand, he buys F-16s and other modern weapons from the United States.
- In return for U.S. military assistance, Reagan expects Pakistan to police the region for Washington. The U.S. has treaties which permit it to use military bases in Pakistan, and has launched its war against Afghanistan from Pakistan.

- The U.S. (CIA) is aiding Pakistan's subversive operations in India. The U.S. has provided Pakistan with over 15 billion dollars in military and economic aid over the past six years.
- The Pentagon plans to sell a significant number of new tanks to Thailand. These and other U.S.-supplied weapons will be used to support Pol Pot bands.
- The U.S. wants to increase its military strength and posture in South-east Asia. In 1985, the Pentagon will provide Thailand with over 110 million dollars in credits for military/economic aid.
- The Pentagon plans to expand its training programs for Thai military personnel in U.S. military schools.
- The U.S. Congress authorizes another 400 million dollars in military/economic aid to Israel.
- With U.S. support, Israel continues its aggression in Lebanon. The U.S. and Israel continue to maintain a political/military strategic alliance.
- The United States, Australia and New Zealand conduct massive military exercises (in support of U.S. hegemony in Asia).
- Pentagon officials visit Spain to discuss a U.S.--Spanish military alliance and cooperation.
- With U.S. assistance, Thai military forces continue their aggression against Kampuchea (in border regions). Thai ships and aircraft continue to violate Kampuchean sovereignty.

OTHER THEMES ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Generally, the Soviet press and public media report only those events, activities and subjects about the United States that reflect tragic or bad news, are derogatory of American institutions and society, or are inflammatory in tone toward the current administration. For over four years, an average of six percent of the space in Red Star (about the United States) was allocated to themes other than military topics--in April 1984 it was nine percent (see Table 3).

The following abstracts and headlines (from Red Star) reflect the tone and scope of other themes:

- Racism continues in the United States. Unemployment is higher among blacks. The KKK increases its anti-black activities.
- Incidents of police brutality against blacks increase significantly in the U.S. and the U.K.

- Slave labor continues in the United States. The police arrested ranch owners who used blacks for slave labor. The conditions on the ranch were primitive, and the blacks were kept in chains.
- The Reagan administration suffers another scandal. Bechtel Inc. violated U.S. law from 1978 to 1980. Both Secretary of State Schultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger are implicated. They both were high officials with Bechtel. Foreign government officials were bribed in order to get profitable contracts.
- Exposure to Agent Orange. A New York court finds the U.S. government liable for damages to 40,000 Vietnam veterans due to their exposure to Agent Orange.
- Walter Mondale criticizes Reagan's huge budget deficit. He claims that American children will pay for this huge deficit in the year 2000.
- Walter Mondale criticizes Reagan's constant military buildup and huge military budget.
- USAF Lt. General Bond is killed while testing a new military plane in super secret Sector 51, 100 km from Las Vegas, Nevada. This is where the Stealth aircraft is being tested.
- There have been many failures of the space shuttle program. Astronauts on the Challenger shuttle fail again in their attempts to repair a space satellite. This is just another of many failures that is damaging to the reputation of NASA.
- The Challenger Space Shuttle lands at Edwards Air Force Base, California on April 13, a day later than scheduled.

INDIA

In April, 1984, India received almost 16 percent of the space in Red Star devoted to international affairs (see table 1). The reason for this increased coverage of India is that on April 3 the USSR launched Soyuz T-11 with an Indian cosmonaut aboard. The editors of Red Star fully exploited this event with both background and substantive articles. Some examples of the focus of this coverage are listed below:

- New horizons between the USSR and India. The people of India enthusiastically await the joint Soviet-Indian space flight.
- A symbol of Soviet-Indian friendship is the Soyuz T-11 space mission.

- USSR launches Soyuz T-11 on April 3, 1984. On board are two Soviets and an Indian cosmonaut. Biographical sketches of the three cosmonauts are featured.
- Indira Ghandi announces that the Indian people are proud of the opportunity offered by the joint Soviet-Indian space venture on Soyuz T-11. The Soviet Union is a valued friend of India.
- On April 4 the Soyuz T-11 space craft successfully docked with the Salyut-7 space station. The Soviet-Indian space mission is proceeding without problems--another page in the story of close friendship between two countries.
- The crew excels during the space mission. Soviet and Indian cosmonauts send greetings to K. Chernenko, Indira Ghandi and the President of India.
- Another bridge of friendship. Indian newspapers, television and radio stations provide extensive coverage and the latest information about the joint Soviet-Indian space mission.
- A great mission of friendship and cooperation. The Indian people continue to focus on joint Soviet-Indian space missions.
- Update on research accomplished on Salyut-7 space station. The joint Soviet-Indian space mission is coming to an end. The work was accomplished on schedule, and all cosmonauts are in good health.
- The Indian people and media focus with pride and joy on the successful completion of the joint Soviet-Indian space mission.
- The joint Soviet-Indian space mission ends successfully on April 11. Cosmonauts return safely to earth. No problems were encountered on the mission.
- A Red Star reporter interviewed an Indian scientist on the joint Soviet-Indian space mission; the scientist commented on the gratitude and indebtedness of India to the USSR for its aid to the Indian space program.
- A press conference on the results of the joint Soviet-Indian space mission was held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on April 23. This joint mission is another success story in Soviet-Indian friendship.

AFGHANISTAN

For over four years events in Afghanistan have received an average of 3.8 percent of the foreign coverage in Red Star -- in April 1984 it was 4.6 percent of the total foreign coverage.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Afghanistan are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- A Soviet battallion excelled in performing its international duty in Afghanistan. This model battallion successfully (and regularly) defeated counterrevolutionaries.
- Soviet military units are engaged in many major civic action programs. They help the Afghan people rebuild and start new lives.
- A Soviet medical officer (and team) provided daily medical treatment to Afghanistan villagers--he is loved by his patients.
- Enemies of the April revolution in Afghanistan. The United States and Western governments continue to aid the counterrevolutionaries.
- A war which relies on terrorism--Washington continues its undeclared war against Afghanistan.
- U.S. supported bandits destroy bridges, roads and spread lies and propaganda.
- The majority of the Afghan people support the revolution and the new way of life.
- A former Afghan counterrevolutionary leader defected to the Kabul government. He expressed disillusionment with the defense of Islam.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Red Star's coverage of NATO increased dramatically in April 1984, due to a series of feature (background) articles on the structure and purpose of NATO. (See Table 1.) The following abstracts reflect the topics and themes of Soviet propaganda as related to NATO:

- NATO was created to unite Western imperialistic countries against the USSR, the socialist bloc and liberation movements. There are 16 countries in NATO that cover over 23 million square kilometers.
- NATO has over 3,000,000 men in its military forces, 3,000 nuclear weapons, 4,000 aircraft and 25,000 tanks. The commander in chief of NATO is always an American officer.
- The myth of the strength of NATO. NATO's objective has been to surround the USSR with a global system of aggressive blocs in order to strengthen U.S. hegemony.
- NATO--alliance in the name of aggression.

- The race for supremacy. NATO is focusing on a massive military buildup and modernization program. Pershing IIs and cruise missiles in Europe are a vital part of this program. They are first strike weapons with a range of over 2,500 km. They have upset the balance of power in Europe.
- NATO is also modernizing and increasing the strength of its conventional forces. The U.S. is stockpiling chemical weapons in Europe for NATO.
- NATO is involved in a psychological war against the socialist bloc. This anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is based on lies, slander and sabotage. The purpose of this campaign is to justify a U.S.-NATO military buildup and their attempts to obtain a first strike capability against the USSR.
- Military preparation or deployment for war. Each year NATO military exercises become more provocative. They involve huge numbers of troops over a wide expanse of territory.
- NATO initiates provocative maneuvers in the Baltic. NATO is placing greater importance on Northern Europe.
- NATO's nuclear planning group begins a two day meeting in Chesme, Turkey. The major topic is the deployment of NATO's nuclear missiles.

POLAND

Poland received moderate coverage in the Soviet military press, due to two events: (1) the friendship visit to Moscow of the Polish Defense Minister (General Sivitsky) and (2) the 39th Anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Treaty.

The overall focus and tone of Soviet propaganda pertaining to Poland are noted in the following abstracts and headlines:

- A military delegation from Poland visited the USSR on a friendship visit on April 17. The top Soviet military leaders welcomed the Polish delegation at the Moscow airport.
- The Polish military delegation meets with the Soviet military leaders to discuss military cooperation and the security of Eastern Europe.
- On April 18, Chernenko meets with the Polish Defense Minister General Sivitsky. They discussed the military/political situation in Europe and the Soviet-Polish Military Alliance.
- At a special awards ceremony, Chernenko awards the Order of Lenin to the Polish Defense Minister (April 18). They both praised the Soviet-Polish Alliance.

- The Polish military delegation departs Moscow on April 19 for a special tour of the USSR. The delegation is given a formal (official) send-off at the Moscow airport.
- Celebrations are held in Moscow to honor the 39th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet friendship treaty.

CHINA

As discussed in the previous paragraphs, President Reagan's visit to China received moderate attention in the Soviet media during April 1984--media coverage of the visit of the American President continued in May. In addition, the Soviet military press covered the following topics and propaganda themes pertaining to China:

- Nakasone's visit to China. Nakasone wants to turn Japan into a great military power. His visit to China confirms this.
- China and Japan plan to expand joint military cooperation. Although China claims that Japan is no military threat, both nations are anti-Soviet and are expanding their military forces, based on (a supposed) Soviet threat. Meanwhile both hypocritically claim to support peace.
- The Vietnamese government protests Chinese aggression against Vietnam (on April 6). Chinese artillery shelled various Vietnamese villages.
- China continues its aggression against Vietnam. Chinese artillery destroyed civilian targets along border.
- Vietnam protested the continuous aggression of Chinese forces against Vietnamese villages in the border regions.
- Chinese artillery shelled 40 targets in North Vietnam (on April 16 and 17). China continued its aggression against Vietnam, in spite of Vietnam's protests.
- China continues to support Pol Pot bands.
- The Kampuchean foreign minister denounced the continuous Chinese aggression against Vietnam.

ISRAEL AND LEBANON

As noted in previous reports, for almost two years, Soviet media and news commentary have fully exploited the activities and events in Lebanon. In April 1984, the major focus of Soviet propaganda reflected topics related to Israeli and U.S. hegemony in Lebanon and the Near East. Some examples of Soviet rhetoric are listed below:

- Israel continues its aggression in Lebanon with American support. Both countries have the same imperialistic goals in the Middle East.
- Israeli aircraft bomb civilian towns in regions controlled by the Syrians (in Lebanon).
- Lebanese patriots conduct successful anti-Israeli operations in southern Lebanon.
- Israelis reinforce their military forces in the Bekaa Valley--they plan to attack Syrian positions.
- Israelis deploy over 100 Merkava tanks to the West Bekaa, as well as huge quantities of other military equipment. They prepare for new aggression.
- Israel plans new aggression against Syria, but Syria will act to defend itself and will punish Israel for any aggression.
- Israel is concentrating new military forces in the Bekka Valley near Syrian positions.
- Israel plans massive aggression against Syria. The Israeli Army increase its artillery and missile forces in Lebanon (in areas) close to Syrian positions.
- Lebanese patriots continue to fight Israeli aggressors. Israeli armed forces continue their aggression against Lebanese in South Lebanon.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR

In regard to the Iran-Iraq War, the Kremlin emphasized and underscored the following topics:

- Western countries benefit from the Iran-Iraq war.
- The war between Iran and Iraq weakens the entire region.
- The war benefits the U.S. and Israel. As long as the Persian Gulf war continues, Israel is "off the hook"; other Gulf countries are concerned about their own security.
- Capitalist industries will benefit from the war by selling arms and spare parts to Iran.

PART II - COVERAGE OF SOVIET DOMESTIC ISSUES AND MILITARY TOPICS

GENERAL

Of the total space in Red Star for April 1984, 74 percent was allocated to issues and comment about domestic subjects in the USSR--military, political, economic and social. News and feature stories about the Soviet military represented only 45 percent of the total domestic coverage (this is a decrease of 11 percent from the previous month). A statistical view of the major subjects about the Soviet Union as it appeared in Red Star during the past 14 months is shown in Table 6, below. (Percent is the total of Soviet domestic coverage.)

TABLE 6

<u>SUBJECT/THEME</u>	<u>1984</u>								<u>1983</u>					
	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEPT</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>
Soviet Military.....	45%	56%	46%	64%	59%	67%	71%	69%	67%	59%	58%	65%	62%	61%
Domestic Politics.....	25%	13%	30%	15%	12%	10%	03%	03%	04%	06%	14%	08%	08%	05%
Society/Culture.....	12%	14%	09%	11%	14%	11%	11%	11%	14%	15%	12%	11%	12%	22%
Foreign Affairs.....	08%	06%	07%	02%	03%	03%	03%	05%	03%	05%	05%	06%	05%	04%
Economy/Technology....	05%	07%	05%	05%	08%	05%	07%	04%	08%	10%	06%	06%	08%	04%
Other	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	05%	08%	04%	05%	05%	04%	05%	04%
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

DOMESTIC POLITICS

National Elections and Unity

In April 1984, 25 percent of the space in the Soviet military press, about domestic topics, was allocated to Soviet politics (See Table 6). This extended coverage of Russian political activities was due to the following events:

- The April session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
- The Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- The celebration of the 114th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

The scope and tone of Red Star articles related to domestic political issues are presented below:

- The Council of Ministers (of the USSR) announced the following national goals for 1984--the Council will focus on:

- Improving the economy and the standard of living.
- Improving international relations and international peace.
- Strengthening the national defense of the Soviet Union.
- The first priority of the Soviet government must be to improve the domestic economy. The major focus must be on conservation, improving production and work productivity.
- The CPSU Central Committee announced the following program goals for 1984:
 - Concrete steps must be taken to develop a strong economy.
 - The internal political structure of the USSR must be improved.
 - The USSR must develop an effective foreign policy.
- The CPSU Central Committee announced that it has approved Chernenko's suggestions to improve the influence and effectiveness of the Party leadership and authority at all levels.
- In an address made to the April Central Committee Plenary Session, the Soviet leader K.U. Chernenko underscored the following items:
 - (The Party) must improve the influence and effectiveness of the Soviets, from the national to local levels.
 - (The Party) must work harder to improve the Soviet economy.
 - School reform must be an essential goal. (The school reform bill encourages the development of programs which educate young people about social, political and economic responsibilities. The major focus is on improving patriotic and technological education in the USSR.)
- The government of the USSR must improve productivity. The major goals in order to improve productivity in the Soviet Union are:
 - Improve science and technology.
 - The introduction of new technology in industry.
 - Improve the efficiency of Soviet industry.
 - Improve the productivity of individual Soviet workers.

- Eliminate waste and fraud.
- Improve technology in agriculture.

- The Soviet nation celebrates the 114th birthday of V.I. Lenin. In honor of Lenin's birthday, workers, military officers and enlisted men will donate their time to the communist Subbotnik. This is a great holiday dedicated to building communism.

SOVIET MILITARY TOPICS

As in previous months, news articles and feature stories about Soviet military discipline and morale received the majority of space pertaining to military subjects (see Table 7). (Percent is total Soviet military coverage.)

TABLE 7

<u>MILITARY/SUBJECT</u>	<u>1984</u>				<u>1983</u>								
	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>APR</u>
Military Discipline/Morale.....	48%	49%	43%	49%	49%	42%	47%	40%	46%	39%	47%	44%	43%
Soviet History/WW II..	20%	23%	22%	21%	21%	19%	18%	21%	16%	23%	22%	24%	20%
Soviet Military Training/Exercises....	19%	21%	24%	21%	22%	30%	24%	30%	26%	27%	19%	21%	21%
Arms Control.....	06%	03%	07%	06%	04%	05%	07%	03%	05%	04%	07%	06%	11%
Military Logistics....	05%	04%	03%	03%	04%	04%	04%	03%	05%	05%	04%	04%	05%
Other Military.....	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>03%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>02%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>01%</u> <u>100%</u>	<u>00%</u> <u>100%</u>

Again during April, the editors of Red Star provided guidance and instructions to Communist Party organizations and KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces. Strong Communist Party influence, on all elements of the armed forces, was repeatedly stated as an essential goal for 1984, in order to improve military readiness, discipline and morale. In a series of feature stories, the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Armed Forces underscored the following guidance:

- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces must have a stronger influence on all phases of military training and readiness.

- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces must have a positive influence on military discipline and morale.
- Communist Party organizations in the Soviet armed forces must demand and receive excellence from military officers.
- Communist Party officers in the Soviet armed forces must work closely with officers and enlisted men in order to obtain the best results in military readiness.
- KOMSOMOL organizations in the Soviet armed forces must have a stronger influence on military training, discipline and morale.
- KOMSOMOL organizations in the army must prepare for the All-Army Conference of KOMSOMOL Secretariats. An important item is to improve military readiness and training.
- KOMSOMOLS secretaries must be able to work well and cooperate with all military personnel.
- KOMSOMOL secretaries should be outstanding officers. They must:
 - Excel in their duties.
 - Work hard and efficiently.
 - Understand and practice the principles of communism.
- KOMSOMOL organizations can and must guide military officers and enlisted men in fulfilling their basic duties, tasks and goals.
- KOMSOMOL organizations must develop a serious and well organized approach to the execution of their duties in the armed forces of the USSR.
- No fooling around! KOMSOMOL organization in the Soviet armed forces must analyze the situation in military units and come up with an efficient means to execute programs and realize essential goals.

Letters to the Editor — Criticism and Complaints.

A significant indicator that can be used to assess the mood of the Soviet military is the content of "letters to the editor" printed in Red Star. In recent years, the Party has regarded letters as an important safety valve, and a way of allowing public opinion a legitimate and quasi-independent outlet. Red Star sends reporters to investigate typical grievances. The letters actually printed represent those topics and problems that are significant and important to the Soviet military elite. By law, Red Star reporters can subpoena and inspect official records pertaining to allegations made in "letters to the editor."

During the month the editors of Red Star received 21,141 letters from its readers. The content of the letters focused on and/or included the following topics:

- Results and problems of military training.
- Criticism of military officers for mismanagement and neglect.
- Support for the Soviet leader Chernenko and loyalty and support for the CPSU and the Soviet system.
- Criticism of an officer who neglected technical maintenance and obtaining spare parts for his equipment. Nothing was done about the situation. Red Star criticized the commanding officer for neglecting to correct the situation and to punish those responsible for the situation. The problem was covered up. In addition the problem was intensified by red tape and delays.
- An army officer on a military base complained to Red Star that he had been ignored by his superiors and he deserved more recognition and credit. Upon investigation, it was discovered that his statement was not true. The officer in question did not perform adequately; he had been rewarded when he deserved punishment. He blamed others when he was responsible for mistakes. He did not serve selflessly.
- Comments on what it takes to be a good military officer. They must work hard, and maintain and follow a daily agenda.
- Military officers must be demanding with themselves and their men, they must utilize their skills, and use the knowledge of more experienced and more skillful officers.
- Red Star criticized military officers for neglecting their duties. Some officers had romantic delusions about the military service. The military service requires grown-up men, not babies. Military officers have many responsibilities and duties. Unfortunately, the guidance officers need from the Communist Party and superior officers is not available.

The Soviet military political warfare mechanism (the political cadre and the CPSU) uses Red Star as the authority for daily lectures and indoctrination. Negative articles are frequently used as examples of "how not to perform." Generally, these negative articles contain an educational message for the audience - the correct and proper way for a good Communist and/or a Soviet patriot to perform.

In April 1984, over nine percent of Red Star's space allocated to Soviet military subjects was critical and/or highly negative in tone, pertaining to the performance of individual officers and/or military units. Over 14 percent of all space about Soviet military discipline and morale was critical in tone.

The major thrust of Red Star articles about Soviet military topics critical in tone are summarized in the paragraphs below:

Training and Technology

- Officers must study and apply lessons learned during winter training in order to improve the upcoming summer training. The primary goals of training remain the same:
 - Improve military readiness.
 - Improve discipline and morale.
 - Improve the results of technical training.
 - Improve the results of field exercises.
- A Soviet armored infantry unit had unsatisfactory scores in field training exercises due to the following:
 - The inability of the officers to apply past lessons.
 - The inability of officers to organize and lead training.
 - The officers were not consistent in meeting training goals.
 - The officers were not relaxed; they were too formal (in training).
- Good military officers must organize tactical training so the troops can assimilate and utilize the latest weapons and military technology.
- It is essential that Soviet military officers constantly monitor training. Soviet officers must learn to put theory into practice, and have faith and confidence in their men.
- Tactical training must be designed so it simulates the real battle conditions as closely as possible. Field training must teach men to master modern technology and strategy.
- Only the best cadets should be selected to enter military colleges and institutes. High school military instructors play an important role

in evaluating and recommending young men for higher military education. They should maintain close contact with the local KOMSOMOL, Party organizations, and veterans--all should play an important role in the selection of worthy candidates.

- Commanders should evaluate the results of winter training in an honest and objective manner, and apply lessons learned to the new training season.
- It is essential that all training officers work closely with their men. More attention must be given to the organization of training and the proper utilization of training time. Training methods must be thorough and objective.
- The Cruiser Kirov returned from its (long distance) training cruise. The crew fulfilled all tasks and objectives and excelled in learning to master new technology and modern weapons.

Morale, Discipline and Political Awareness

- Mastering the art of counterpropaganda. The art of counterpropaganda involves disproving anti-Soviet disinformation.
- Political and propaganda officers must be prepared to answer all and any questions about the West, NATO and the United States. Political officers must prove that the Soviet system and way of life is superior.
- Political officers must denounce rumors and information about the West which originates from disinformation disseminated by Western anti-Soviet propaganda.
- Arguments and facts--propaganda work with enlisted men. Propaganda and political officers should use actual facts and statistics in their lectures. They should use articles and reading material to support their statements and positions.
- Political officers should avoid a monotonous and formal approach in their training--classes should be interesting. They should encourage class participation and discussion, and avoid dull lectures. Political officers should use appropriate training aids and tools such as films, newspapers, books, and field trips.
- An officer complained that new conscripts on his military base were not issued proper (warm) clothing. The facilities were not adequate. The cafeteria did not have silverware.

- Reserve officers and servicemen had difficulty in obtaining living quarters in the vicinity of a military base. The complaint was sent to Red Star, and a solution was found to the problem.
- Commanding officers must be demanding, strict but fair with their men. They should be able to perform any task that they demand from their men. They must demonstrate excellence in work, professional duties and communist principles.
- The Army-Navy Political Directorate must take the lead in improving the Party organizational work of Party organs in the Soviet armed forces.
- Young officers must learn to excel in the performance of military duties. They must learn from their mistakes and from guidance provided by the Party, political officers and fellow officers. They must learn to make decisions and have confidence in themselves.
- A commanding officer condemns individuals on a military base who listen to and spread gossip and rumors. This is dishonorable and unethical.
- The following guidance was issued to political officers in regard to the April Central Committee (CPSU) Plenary session. Political classes should examine and explain the following issues:
 - Improving the role of the councils (soviets) in fulfilling CPSU policy.
 - Explain the school reform program, as announced by the Supreme Soviet.
 - Explain the tasks for Soviet military forces as directed by the Supreme Soviet and the CPSU.
- Soviet officers and soldiers must remember the lesson of World War II. They must be willing to protect and defend the country in the name of those who died in that struggle.
- Soviet military officers must be honest in all aspects of life. They must be men of their word and get the job accomplished when they say they will.
- Commanding officers must be demanding, work hard and excel in all areas. The more demanding a commander is of himself, the more he will influence his men and he will have more credibility and authority.

- The Soviet armed forces must carry on the traditions of heroism and loyalty characterized by the military forces of World War II and the Russian Revolution. Officers and enlisted men must learn and carry on the traditions of their units. World War II veterans must teach the traditions to the new generation.

APPENDIX A

A Selection of Propaganda Cartoons

Political cartoons are used in print media to underscore priority propaganda themes and topics. In most propaganda campaigns the cartoon is an important communication technique, because it attracts attention and generally is popular with the audience.

During April 1984, the editors of Red Star published only three cartoons about the U.S. pertaining to the following propaganda themes:

<u>Theme/Topic</u>	<u>Cartoon No.</u>
Arms Race	1, 2
U.S. Imperialism (Hegemony)	3



Reuter...

Рис. Н. МАКОВА.

Uncle Sam declares that the U.S. is in favor of arms control talks.

На недавней сессии группы ядерного планирования НАТО шла речь о выводе из Западной Европы некоторого количества устаревших американских ядерных боеприпасов. Под прикрытием этих разглаговольствований Соединенные Штаты продолжают размещать в западноевропейских странах свои ядерные ракеты первого удара.

(Из газет).

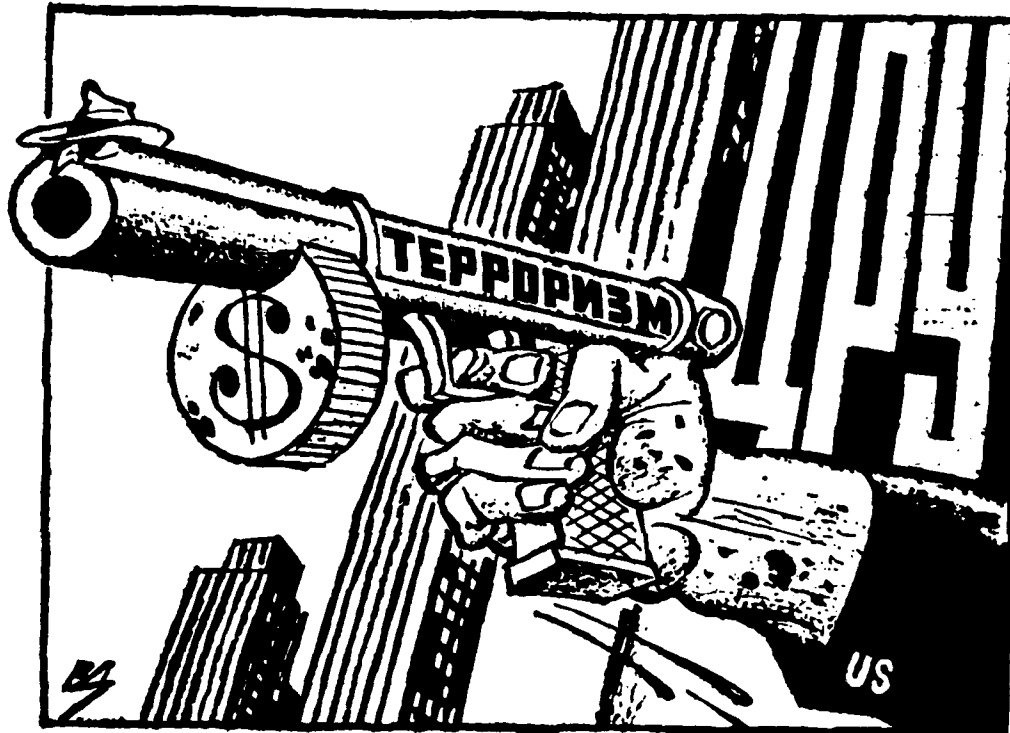


Теперь без разъяснений ясно всем,
Какие фокусы затеял дядя Сам.

Рис. и текст В. ШАХОВА.

U.S. wants to replace old nuclear weapons in Europe with new ones. Uncle Sam performs a magic trick--old bomb disappears, two new ones appear in its place.

В кровавых преступлениях, совершаемых в самых различных районах нашего мира, чувствуется рука империализма США, который возвел терроризм в ранг государственной политики.
(из газеты).



Оружие по рукам...

Рисунок заслуженного художника РСФСР В. ДОБРОВОЛЬСКОГО.

The hand of U.S. imperialism is felt in bloody crimes committed in the most varied regions of the globe. The U.S. has made terrorism its state policy.

The hand gun (of terrorism).